THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, April 6, 1810. No. 1227.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TO PRINTERS.

A Complete set of PRINTING MATERIALS for Sale, consisting of *Long Primer, Small Pica, English, Black Letter, Double Pica, French Canon*, and *Right Line Pica*, most of which are entirely new—also, a good *Press, Cases, Frames, &c. &c.* making the materials complete for an Office for a Newspaper, having heretofore been occupied as such. The terms will be made very reasonable. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Pittsburgh, March 29, 1810

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her, forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *March* 1810.

(*CERTIFICATES.*)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcraft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 has been refused for one of that age.

John Baer, Andw Graff, Jacob Graff, and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT well known Tavern, *Sign of Gen. Washington*, in the Town of Mercer.—The House is large, commodious and well finished, and the Stables extensive and excellent. A meadow lot, clover lots, and apple orchard, may be had with the tavern. The whole will be rented for one or three years For terms apply to the owner on the premises

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Mercer, March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the First District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it. February 8, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave three judgment notes for one hundred dollars each, on one of which notes there is credit for money paid, to a certain Hans Nisbet, in consideration for a tract or piece of land; and whereas the said Nisbet cannot make me a title for said land, and has failed in his contract with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or either of them, and I will not pay them unless I am compelled by law.

THOMAS NISBET.

Butler county, Connequenessing township, March 26, 1810.

On Wednesday next, will be published,
(Price 10 cents)
By ZADOK CRAMER,

The Resurrection of the Body;

A Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on Sunday, October 22, 1809.

By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH,
President of the College of New-Jersey.

Pursuant to an order of Orphans

Court, of Venango county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Town of Franklin, on Monday the 7th day of May next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Farm or Tract of Land, situate in French creek township, Venango county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is a grist mill erected on said farm, now in operation, with other buildings, about five acres of good meadow cleared thereon, and lies on each side Sandy creek, 4 miles from Franklin. The farm adjoins the tract on which John Dewoody resides. Due attendance at the time of sale will be given and the terms made known by JOHN LAWRIE, one of the administrators of John Stephens, deceased.

WILLIAM MOORE, *Clerk of Orphans Court.*

March 20, 1810.

To Let on Ground Rent.

A Lot of Ground, 30 feet front on Liberty and Penn Streets, and 240 feet deep. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to

JOHN THAW.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO story brick House, situate on Second street at the corner of Grant street, with a good lot belonging to it. The house is well finished. For terms apply to *David Pride*, near the premises, or to the subscriber at O'Hara's Glass Works.

CHARLES IMPSEN.

March 20, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the house carpenter trade, named *WILLIAM KELLER*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, and down look; he has a scar on the instep of the right foot, and a very large mole on the left ancle; he had on when he went away a short dark grey cloth coattee, pantaloons of the same, a dark swansdown jacket, a half worn fur hat, and new coarse shoes.—He was married the Thursday before he went off to a girl of ill fame, which is supposed to have been the cause of his going. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid if said apprentice is brought home.

JAMES COOPER.

March 22, 1810.

N. B. Two or three Apprentices, one about 10 or 12 years of age, will be taken to learn the carpenter trade.

THOMAS ALLISON,

GUN-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he will remove to the town of Pittsburgh,

in Front street near the Post Office,

where he intends carrying on the Gun-Smith Business in all its different branches. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the business, and the strict attention he is determined to pay to it, that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He will constantly be supplied with *Ferree's best Powder*, to supply those who may require it. March 22, 1810.

Just come to hand from New-York,
And for Sale, at
ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore,
A few numbers of

The Rambler's Magazine,

A new work, pretty much in the style and manner of Salmangundy, published some time ago in the same place and by the same person. David Longworth, Shakespeare Gallery.

March 22, 1810.

Millwrights and Carpenters,

TAKE NOTICE.

A NUMBER of steady young men of the above professions, will meet with good encouragement and steady employment, by applying to the subscriber at BRIGHTON IRON WORKS.

PERSIFOR TAYLOR.

Beaver county, March 16, 1810.

Just published by
JOSEPH PARKER,
And for sale at his Bookstore, Pittsburgh,
Proofs of the Corruption of Gen. James Wilkinson, and of his connection with Aaron Burr—By Daniel Clark, Esq. of New-Orleans.

ALSO,

Walsh's Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, Seceder's Testimony, Paper, Blank Cards, and a great variety of Stationary.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE OF *LANDS,*

IN WARREN AND M'KEAN COUNTIES.

On TUESDAY *the* 10th *day of April next, next, at* 7 *o'clock in the Evening, at the* MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE, *in the* CITY *of* PHILADELPHIA,

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, the following large and valuable body of *unpatented Land*, part of the estate of John Field and John Field, junr. consisting of 41 Tracts, and containing about 51,000 Acres, in Warren and M'Kean Counties, on the west side of the Allegheny river, and adjoining it, beginning about two miles north west of the town of Warren, and extending on the river to the line of the state of New-York, except an Indian reserve of about 600 acres, viz:—

No. of Survey.	*Acres.*	*No. of Survey.*	*Acres*
No. 5528	1000 & al.	No. 5549	1000 & al.
5529	1000	5550	1000
5530	1000	5551	1000
5531	1000	5552	1000
5532	1000	5553	1000
5533	1000	5554	1000
5534	1000	5555	1000
5535	1000	5556	978 1-2
5536	1000	5557	1000
5537	1028	5558	1000
5538	1000	5559	1000
5539	1000	5560	1000
5540	1000	5561	1151
5541	1000	5562	1081
5542	1000	5563	1003
5543	1000	5564	1031 3-4
5544	1000	5565	1006
5545	1000	5566	1045
5546	1000	5567	997 3-4
5547	1000	5568	852
5548	1000	5569	1025

ALSO,

Eight Unpatented Tracts,

On the branches of Kenjua Creek, in M'Kean County, about two and an half miles up the said Creek from the Allegheny River:

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
5570 contg.	1068 3-4 & al.	5574	1068 3-4
5571	1068 3-4	5575	1068 3-4
5572	1068 3-4	5576	976 1-4
5573	1068 3-4	5577	1065 1-4

All these Tracts were taken up by warrants bearing dates so long ago as the 18th of March 1794: the titles are believed to be indisputable. Taxes on some of the 41 Tracts first mentioned, have been paid, and from information received, and which will be communicated to any persons desisous of purchasing, it is believed that but a small sum remains due upon those Tracts, for the recovery of which no measures have been taken against the lands.

For the accommodation of purchasers, each Tract will be sold esparately. The draft and papers respecting the title may be examined at any time before the sale, on application at the Office of William Meredith, No. 88, south Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ROB. E. GRIFFITH, } *Attornies in fact of the Trustees of*
WM. MEREDITH, } *the estate of John Field & J. Field, jr*

February 8, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A new and handsome *Carriage*, for terms apply at the "*Pittsburgh Hotel.*"

Pittsburgh, *March* 15, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

NEW GOODS.

D. Woodbridge, Jr.
Has just received an assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which he offers for sale at the corner of Market and Third Streets,

WANTED,
50 barrels of Whiskey.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1810.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS,

March 15, 1810.

On hand a large assortment of HOLLOW WARE, at the usual prices, and WINDOW GLASS, of common sizes, advanced in price one dollar on each box.

JAMES O'HARA.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH

Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price* 50 *cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price* 25 *cents single, and* 2 *dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price* 50 *cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price* 37 1-2 *cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price* 50 *cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price* 25 *cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 6, 1810.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Tuesday the 20th ult. after a session of three months and three weeks, in which time they passed 137 laws, 6 resolutions, and an address to the governor for the removal of Benjamin Elliott from the office of associate judge, in Huntingdon county.

A new Arbitration Law has been passed at the last session of the legislature. The Insolvent Law, which has been in force for some time past, has been suffered to expire by its own limitation, and no substitute enacted. The old system is of course revived, and under it insolvent debtors must be in actual confinement at the time of their application, and continue so till their final discharge by the court.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 22d of March, Mr. Randolph said he regretted that he had been absent from his duty in the house the former part of the present session.—But in being necessarily distant from the seat of government, he had one consolation, that while he could not participate in the *wise* measures which might be pursued in the national councils, he did not retard those measures. He could not, indeed, perceive any plan or system of measures, in the situation he was in; but he supposed that when he should arrive at the seat of government he should be made acquainted with some plan to be pursued. But until yesterday he could perceive no system of proceeding. He now understood that a system of taxation and loans was to be resorted to.

For his part, had he been present at the first of the session, he should have thought it his duty to have brought forward a resolution to repeal the non-intercourse, that commerce might, if possible, return to its former channels; and he should have thought it his duty to move such a proposition at this time, but for a bill on that subject which he understood was pending between the houses. Whether the flourishing commerce which we once enjoyed, was ever again to return to us, it was not for him to determine.—Commerce is like large and powerful water courses, which when once turned, it is hard to bring them back to their ancient channels. By non-importations, non-intercourses, and embargoes, our commerce had been turned away from us, and if ever it is to be brought back, he was satisfied it would not be by laying additional duties.

He thought the great question before the nation now, and before the house, is, will you submit to an European system of loans and taxation, or will you retrench your expences? For his part, he was ready to retrench. And for that purpose he should move to reduce the army and navy. He then made some sarcastic observations on the uses and advantages of the army, and the abuses of the same, in which he did not forget the fatal swamp near New-Orleans. He said he did not doubt there were many other expences which might be reduced, and which it might be proper to consider, but in mentioning the army and navy, he meant to take the bull by the horns, he therefore offered the following resolution:

" *Resolved*, That the military and naval establishment of the United States ought to be reduced."

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill for laying additional duties on imported goods, wares and merchandize.

The non-intercourse law now in existence, is limited to the end of the present session of Congress. It is reported the national legislature will not repeal the law, but rise early in April, sooner than they at first intended, on purpose in that way, to hasten the death of the injurious act.

That our readers may form some idea of the wealth of South-America, we shall state (from official authority) the quantity of gold and silver coined in Mexico alone, for one year, ending the 1st of January, 1810. This coinage all bears the new stamp of Ferdinand the 7th.

In gold	1,464,818
silver	24,708,164
Total	$ 26,172,982

Duane's infamous acrostic, Napoleon is our King, has I find excited the attention every where that it ought; but the last Aurora received here has attempted at length to get rid of it by calling it " a good federal trick," and expressing that it was " an imposition played off on the editor of the Aurora by some one from the land of steady habits." In order to judge of the impudence of Duane in attempting to avail himself of the subterfuge now, turn back to the Aurora of February 6th, which first presented the acrostic, and you will find that he introduced it in the following words. " A *much esteemed correspondent*, who is not only a *genuine republican*, but a valuable *member of the Society of Friends*, asks leave of us to convey to friend Jackson, in the name of these independent states, seventeen extracts from a good book," &c. After this I think it required all the assurance of Duane himself to pretend it was a trick played upon him by an anonymous writer.

[*N. Y. Even. Post.*

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 29th ult, by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. GEORGE BOGGS, of the house of Wrenshall and Boggs, to Miss JULIA WRENSHALL, daughter of Mr. John Wrenshall, all of this Borough.

DIED,

On the of March, in the 69th year of his age, Col. GEORGE MORGAN, of Morganza.

Few men of the present day, so richly merit the tribute of obituary respect, as he, who is the subject of the above melancholy record. The characters who in '75 full of ardor and of youth, rushed forward in crouds, to stem the oppression of England, are now but thinly scattered over the union; like the leaves of autumn, they are daily dropping off, and in a few years, we shall have nothing left but their example, and may we not add, their spirit.—The truly respectable subject of this sketch was among the first of those patriots.

At the early age of 21, Mr. Morgan, then the youngest of one of the first mercantile houses, in the colonies, tore himself from the arms of an accomplished and lovely wife, to whom he had just been united, and burning with the spirit of useful enterprise, traversed the gloomy wilds that then separated Philadelphia from the Ohio. He arrived in Pittsburgh in the year 1765, when it was scarcely more than an Indian village; his views were commercial, in the prosecution of which he descended the river, explored the Illinois, and returned to Philadelphia by the way of New-Orleans. The consequence of this journey was the establishment of an extensive trade with the western parts of America and the Spanish colonies; in the pursuit of these plans, he made frequent visits to Louisiana and the Floridas, and became intimately versed in the habits and manners of the numerous tribes of aborigines who then thickly hovered on the north western frontier.—From the sound judgment and benevolent policy which he displayed in those relations, he acquired that popularity and knowledge, which so eminently qualified him for the many important offices he filled, in the west, during the storm of the revolution.

In the year he founded New-Madrid, at the request of the Spanish government, and with the permission of his own.

He was first lieutenant in the first volunteer company, that was raised in Pennsylvania, commanded by general Cadwallader; he was shortly after promoted to the command.

In April '76 he was sent by Congress to Pittsburgh, with the important appointment of " agent for Indian affairs for the middle department."

In '77 he received the commission of colonel in the army of the United States, and was offered an important command to the north, which he wished to accept; but he was induced to relinquish it at the request of Congress that he would bestow his exertions on the arduous task of preserving tranquility on the Indian frontiers; they viewed him as pre-eminently qualified for the serious trust, and in the latter end of '77 he accepted the commission of " deputy commissary general for the western district in the armies of the United States." In this station the journals of the house of Congress bear the fullest testimonials of his ability and integrity. The different treaties he concluded with the various tribes evince a heart replete with patriotism and benevolence.

In '86 he was elected a member of the " American Philosophical Society."

Though he bore his part in the military scenes of our country with a genius surpassed by few, yet his mind was more in unison with the peaceful pursuits of life. As a farmer he has shone conspicuous; his whole soul was at one period devoted to improvements in cultivation. He was one of the original founders of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and had the satisfaction of receiving the first gold medal ever awarded in America as the reward of agricultural invention; in the prosecution of his schemes, he was restricted by no contracted notions of expense or trouble, he looked forward not to the immediate increase of his own fortune, but to an honest fame and the improvement of his country. He was an honorary member of all the " Agricultural Societies" of his day. At an advanced age he removed to the western country, and closed the evening of his useful life in the bosom of an affectionate family, leaving the amiable partner of 46 years, to mourn his loss.

[*From Hunter's Sacred Biography.*]

" It is a pleasing and instructive view of the Divine Providence, to consider one and the same great design as carried on to maturity, in periods and by persons the most remote to each other, without concurrence of exertion among themselves; to be hold the great God moulding, guiding, subduing the various passions, purposes, and private interests of men, to his own sovereing will; to behold the building of God rising in beauty, advancing towards perfection, by the hands of feeble workmen, who comprehend not the thousandth part of the plan which they assist in executing, and who instead of co-operation, frequently seems to counteract one another. One digs his hour in the quarry—another lifts up his axe, and strikes a stroke or two in the forest—a third applies the square and compass to the stone which his neighbour has polished. But their labors, their views, their abilities, however different, all promote the same end; and though they and their endeavours be frail and perishing, the work in which the Almighty employs them is progressive, is permanent, is immortal. Here a shepherd, there a king—here a little child, there a sage—here a legislator, there a conqueror—here a deludge, there a conflagration, fulfils the designs of Heaven; and the glorious fabrick of Redemption rises and rises, though patriarchs and prophets, and apostles, sink one after another, into the dust.—Man often begins to build, but is unable to finish, because he had not counted the cost; but God " seeth the end from the beginning." *He* can never want an instrument, who has Heaven, earth and hell at his disposal. " Surely, O Lord, the wrath of man shall praise thee." Satan is thy chained slave, and " ten thousand times ten thousand mighty angels minister unto thee." How then can thy aim be defeated? How then can thy counsels fail?"

The Administration at their mean and pitiful tricks again.—Read the following letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, received by this morning's mail.

" Washington, *March* 17, 1810.

Dear Sir,

" No despatches either from Great-Britain or France have as yet been laid before the house; though it is well known that government have received advices from both nations. The story of Mr. Pinkney's *private* letter to Mr. Smith is all a *hum*—a mere electioneering trick. Depend upon it Mr. Pinkney has written no such thing, as that another minister of " high rank" would be sent, to take Mr. Jackson's place. The democratic members of Congress do not believe a word of the statement, though they have written it to their friends for the purpose of influencing the approaching elections.

N. Y. Even. Post.

TITLES.

A few years since, our good sister France, in a fit of republicanism, voted to extinguish all titles of nobility. Our good brother Napoleon, has, however, thought proper to renew them; and as he excels all other persons in pure republican principles, so he has outdone all others in the multiplicity of his titles. Monsieur Champagny, formerly a good honest *sans culotte*, is now metamorphosed into the following creature:—" The sieur Jean Baptiste, Count of Champagny, Duke of Cadore, Grand Eagle Bearer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, Grand Dignitary of that of the two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburgh, of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, of the Order of Hesse Darmstadt, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs!!! Who would not love a prince capable of giving such a name.

Dart. N. H. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 24.

Just after our paper had gone to press, our boat came up from the Narrows with several arrivals—among them is the ship Union, Pigot, in 48 days from Lisbon—Left there the 23rd February. A few days before capt. P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of Seira Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with musquets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news, that the French had advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the Duke de Aburqurque and defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville Badajoz and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when capt. P. sailed. There was also a report of a revolution in the south of France, headed by Massena and Davoux; that they had sent deputies to Lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before capt. P. sailed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution, and Bonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major generals Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment, and the 24th Scotch brigade, some artillery and cavalry, and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 2500 men. It was said Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. The Portuguese army under marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

Neither the French, Dutch, or Danes, have any possession now in the West-Indies. The privateers out, must proceed to Europe, or be abandoned on the American coast.

From the Public Ledger.

TO JAMES MADISON, ESQ.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

You are assailed and defended alternately by party writers, under Greek and Roman signatures. But your assailants and your defenders both err alike.—They mix two ingredients which, like oil and vinegar, cannot coalesce. Patriotism and party can never subsist together. No man, we are told, can serve two masters. Those essays, though pretendedly dictated by an ardent zeal for the public good, have so much the appearance of being prompted by motives sinister and impure, selfish and rancourous, that you must read them, if you read them at all, with suspicion.

Vouchsafe then to hear an old federal friend, who, some years ago, " strutted his hour upon the stage," and acted no subordinate part in the same political drama with yourself. A friend, who has been buried in the bosom of domestic retirement, ever since the blasphemers of our immortal Washington gained an ascendency in our councils, and who has no inclination (for the hey day of his ambition is passed) to appear again on the public theatre. A friend, who makes no professions of patriotism (tubs to the whale) for he has no desire to cajole and delude the too credulous people; who avows no attachment to any party, for he is in quest of no place; has no object of ambition or vanity, or avarice, or spleen, or rancour to gratify, and is, moreover, too deeply interested in the federal welfare (the federal and the general welfare are synonimous terms) by a progeny, to cling to any party. A friend who pauses, ponders, hesitates and doubts before he ventures to impugn the intentions of any man, and who never allows himself even to suspect, 'till he has " confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ."

Such is the friend who wishes to guard you against the machinations of some men who are about you: men with whom he has no acquaintance, and against whom, of course, he can have no personal enmities.

Sir! you have been deceived. In the arrangement with Mr. Erskine you were deceived, and the spurious offspring of that deception was the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. I give no credit to the tale that is told of your determination, even before his arrival, " to pick a quarrel with him," nor to that other story, which so many believe, " that the mode of his conge was decided upon in the summer, at a house in Albermarle with the Italian name."—

No! it is impossible that any thing so bungled could have been preconcerted. You were deceived in the commencement, and for the twofold purposes of commercial and political speculation.

That immense sums were made by those in the secret, is well known, and it is now whispered in the most knowing circles at Washington, that the political object was, to bring you into disrespect with the ruling party, so that a way might be opened to the election of one more unequivocally Napoleonic than yourself. The secretary of state is now considered since the vice presidency has been set aside by an act of conspiracy, as the "heir apparent to the throne."

I say you were deceived if Mr. Erskine's instructions were not made known to you in their fullest extent by the secretary of state. Before him the British minister emptied his port folio, and turned his pocket inside out. Whether he did this in a grave or gay mood, whether he said, or sung, or *whistled* his instructions, certain it is, that he did communicate them in the most comprehensive manner, and without any sort of reserve. Call your secretary before you and put the following interrogatory: "Did not Mr. Erskine enter your room one morning in a gay, merry mood, whistling and singing, and with a frankness well suited to the occasion, lay before you, in extenso, every communication whatever from Mr. Canning, touching the negociation you were then engaged in?" Let him without prevarication, answer this question. If he replies in the negative, which he will hardly venture to do, a few short months will detect him. When Mr. Erskine's letter to the English minister of foreign affairs immediately after the arrangement (which letter will be laid before parliament) shall be received in this country, when the debates in that assembly shall be made public here, and when Mr. Erskine's own confessions under his signature shall appear, then will your secretary be covered with confusion. Touched, as it were, with the spear of Ithuriel, he will start up in his true shape, and stand before you a confessed deceiver.

Why the same full and unreserved communication which he received from the British minister, was not made known to you, the Executive Chief Magistrate—*the government*—he is called upon by his country to account. For, it should be recollected, that, in all this controversy, the knowledge of Mr. Erskine's instructions is denied in very equivocal terms. The phrase is, "they were not made known to the government." But it is no where insisted on, that they were not made known to the secretary of state, Mr. Robert Smith.

I repeat then, why were they not made known to the executive government?—Mr. Jackson in his correspondence, till he was contradicted, presumed that they were, and surely the presumption was fair and natural.

But you, sir, have declared that they were not, and as I repose the most implicit faith in what *you* say, the conviction flashes like lightning in my face, that you were deceived.

Why need I press this fact? You, yourself have proclaimed it—"*totitem verbis*." You directed that all further verbal conferences with Mr. Jackson should be discontinued, and discussions in writing only admitted. For what reason? Because—having been once deceived—you now resolved not to be deceived again, but to conduct the negociation yourself in the *latter*, which you could not do in the *former* mode. The letters of the secretary from this epocha, assume a *new* shape, and acknowledge his paternity in nothing but the signature.

The vast solicitude which this gentleman has manifested to identify himself with the government, still further corroborates his guilt. Have you canvassed for votes in favour of Mr. Giles's resolutions? No! sir, you have scarcely opened your lips. Have you written to your friends in the different states, to re-echo those resolutions in the state legislatures? No! from my long and intimate acquaintance with your virtue and prudence, I can venture to say you never have. Can your secretary say the same thing? Can he say he has not written to A. B. C. D. E. and F. and so on, to the end of the alphabet? Can he say that he did not write to a gentleman in Richmond, and inclose to him a sketch of the sort of resolutions he wished the legislature of that state to adopt? Can he says that those resolutions, a little modified for vanity's sake, were not put, by that gentleman, into the hands of a young member, and ultimately passed? In a word—Can he say that he has not been intriguing, upon this occasion, all over the United States?

Sir, examine both ends of this man's wallet, and you will be surprised to find—

"*Manticæ quod in tergo est!*"

A FEDERAL FRIEND.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1810.

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON COMPASSION.

THE Gospel, wherever it has had its full influence, has turned hearts of stone into hearts of flesh: it has wrought in the minds of mankind such sympathy, such compassionate fellow feelings for one another, as was not inherent in fallen human nature. Man is naturally a ferocious cruel creature; when I say that he is *naturally* ferocious and cruel, I mean that he is generally found so in the condition of uncultivated savage nature. Savages, for the most part, are addicted to horrid barbarity. The ancient savage tribes of Europe, from some or others of which we ourselves descended, were shockingly barbarous. The Druids of Britain frequently burned men and women in baskets of oziers, as offerings to their Gods. Upon the continent of Europe, if we may credit old historians, the "Celts sacrificed upon their altars almost every stranger who had fallen into their hands; the Geroni dressed themselves in the skins of the enemies they had slain; the Fibeornians precipitated from rocks their old men, that they might no longer be obliged to support them; and the Hyrcanians threw to the vultures the dead bodies of their fathers.

The same ferocity and cruelty have been remarked among most of the tribes of the modern savages. Captain Cooke found it a common custom in several of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to feast on the bodies of their enemies. And it appears from Doctor Trumbull's History of Connecticut, that the native savages of America used sometimes to eat the flesh of their enemies. Uncas, the sachem of the Pequot Indians, having slain Miantonomo, the sachem of the Naragansetts, he cut out a large piece of his shoulder and ate it, saying, "it was the sweetest meat he ever ate, it made his heart strong"—Indeed, in the very looks of mere savages, you may generally see the strong marks of ferocity and cruelty; and their brutal treatment of their women, who are considered by them as beasts of burden, is a sure evidence that generally their hearts are unfeeling and unmerciful.

And as man in the savage state is an incompassionate and unmerciful animal, so he does not commonly become compassionate and merciful by means of *mere* civilization. The ancient Romans were a civilized and learned nation, yet were they shockingly cruel. What more shocking evidence could have been given of the cruelty of their tempers than was given, through a long course of ages without intermission, by their gladiatorial shows, consisting of hundreds and thousands of naked men matched together, two by two, and thrusting one another through the heart with their swords and javelins, for the amusement and diversion of the public! The gladiatorial shows, it is said, "sometimes cost Europe twenty or thirty thousand lives in a month; and not only the men, but even the women of all ranks, were passionately fond of these shows."

The Chinese are a people highly civilized, but in some instances shockingly unnatural and cruel, particularly in their exposing their infants to death, whenever they think that their maintenance would be burdensome. Upwards of three thousand children, it is said, are annually exposed in the streets of Pekin alone; and if so many are exposed to death in the streets of a single city, what an astonishing number are yearly murdered in all the vast Chinese empire.

We look in vain among the heathen nations, how learned or how polished soever, for the mild and amiable virtues of meekness, humility, compassion, and general sympathy. These virtues have been learned, not in the schools of Pagan philosophy, but in the school of Christ.

LONDON, *January* 15.

Spanish papers arrived this morning to the 30th ult, and Lisbon to the 7th inst. They state that Joseph Bonaparte, with 18,000 men, was about to proceed to the north of Spain: for what purpose not mentioned.

Jan. 16.—A courier arrived at prince Stahremberg's last night, with despatches from the American ambassador at Paris. They are in answer, we suppose, to these sent by Mayntz, and his excellency's secretary M. Prevost, which contained the reply of our government to the overture made us from the French through the Austrian Ambassador. All expectations (we never had any) of its leading to a negociation are, we understand, at an end. France will not excede to the terms which we suggested as the necessary preliminary to any negociation, viz. that we should negociate in consert with our allies, Ferdinand the Seventh, and the queen of Portugal.

It is reported that Bonaparte has written a letter to the king on the subject of peace, in which he expresses a wish that "his majesty will deign to return an answer from himself."—With this wish, it is added, ministers have advised his majesty to comply.

There are no further accounts from America, and we are unable to state whether the bill for enabling the president to send away offending foreign ministers has passed the house of congress—or, if it has been acted upon by sending away Mr. Jackson.

The path we have to pursue with respect to America is clear and strait. She is evidently in a violent passion, and like all persons who indulge such passions, acts without judgment.—But though she has lost her temper it is not necessary that we should lose ours. We view her "more with pity than anger."—Were the two countries in a state of equality with respect to powers and resources, there might be a necessity for resisting the indignity offered to us—but where there is so evident an inequality with respect to powers and recourses, where the one has so vast a superiority over the other, our forbearance cannot possibly be imputed to fear or meanness. She may send away Mr. Jackson, but we shall not declare war against her.—If she choose to have no further intercourse or negociation with us, let her act accordingly! she is at perfect liberty so to do—We can make no further offers to her; the first proposals must now come from her—It was absurd in her to conceive herself under no obligation, upon the rejection of what she terms "inadmissible conditions" to make any in return.—We could not suffer her to maintain the state of judge, authorised to hear and determine between parties, and to consider herself as holding the balance of power between the two great belligerents She conceives herself to have received an injury—and we come forward and offer reparation. If the offer be not deemed adequate to the injury sustained, it is incumbent on her to point where it is deficient, and to declare what additional degree of concession is necessary to make up the compliment of satisfaction. This she seems determined not to do, but declares her willingness to hear what we have further to offer, still reserving to herself the privilege of rejection, untill we have come up to the unknown standard which she keeps concealed. There is no true dignity in this reserve, and though she may consider it a very profound policy, we are much mistaken if Mr. Albert Gallatin will not convince her that it is likely to be ruinous only to herself.

Jan. 18.—Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration, were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice price; when, in consequence of information from gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the loss that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the order for extending the list of articles of export and import appeared.

The last intelligence from Spain is by no means discouraging—the Spaniards seem to feel no doubt with respect to the issue of the contest—they say this is the first time Bonaparte ever had to contend on their own territories with a people—that his armies have already suffered more from the undisciplined bands of patriots than they did from the professed warlike states of Austria and of Prussia—that there when the regular armies were beaten, the people showed no disposition to rise against the invader, and that peace and submission were the early fruits of the French victories; but in Spain defeat is no where followed by despondency, nor disaster by submission—that their troops, though often beaten and dispersed, reassemble and fight again with unbroken fortitude—that there is not the pettiest village that has yielded to the French authority without reluctance, and thrown off the yoke the moment it had an opportunity—they know that Bonaparte is sending reinforcements into Spain, and that he is coming himself against them; but they feel no apprehension, and they hope to tire him out by a desultory mode of warfare. The armies under the duke del Parque and gen. Aresaga, have been increased, the former to 35,000 men, and the latter to 45,000 men.

A Lad of about 15 years of age,
will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Just published by ZADOK CRAMER,
(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

Two Short Catechisms,

Mutually connected. The questions of the former being generally supposed and omitted in the latter. The former contains the most of what is absolutely necessary to be known in order to Salvation: and may be taught children before they can read. The latter contains the most of what is necessary to be known in order to an admission to the Lord's Table: and being a brief explication of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism frequently in almost the express words thereof, may be learned along with or immediately after it.——By *John Brown*, Minister of the Gospel at Haddington.

April 4, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Mercer county, on the night of the 29th of this instant, a certain JOSEPH SCOTT, a convict, under sentence for the crime of adultery. Said Scott is a stout made man, about 6 feet high, sandy complexion, and by trade a blacksmith. Whoever will take the said Joseph Scott, and surrender him to the aforesaid Jail of Mercer county, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me.

NATHAN PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, March 31, 1810

NOTICE.

MY wife Anna has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN SMITH.
Moon township, Allegheny county,
March 28, 1810.

NEW GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
At Washington, Penn. on the 15th of June next.

THE undivided moiety of the following Tracts of Donation Lands, viz. Lot No. 185, in 2nd district, containing 250 acres.—No. 41, in 3rd ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 52, in ditto, ditto, containing 250 acres.—No. 114, in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 140, in 7th ditto, containing 500 acres.—Also, all the interest of the late John Simonson, esq. in several quarter sections of land in the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description will be given on the day of sale Any person, in the mean time, wishing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to O. JENNINGS, esq. of Steubenville.

All persons who have demands against the estate of *John Simonson*, esq deceased, are hereby requested to produce them to the executors, properly authenticated, for adjustment.

O. JENNINGS, JAMES BRICE,
B WELLS, D COOKE.
Executors of John Simonson, esq. deceased.
Washington, March 18th, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above -siness.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following property, adjoining the town of Canonsburgh, Washington county, viz. Fifty Acres of Land, more or less, well watered, chiefly first and second bottom, through which passes a branch of Big Chartiers, on which is erected a FULLING MILL, now in complete operation, the house of which is of good square logs; also, an *OIL MILL* and *GRIST MILL*, contained in one large and commodious stone building lately erected. All the apparatus in hese mills is now in complete repair, and business is carried on in their several branches.

This stream is well known to be among the best in the western country for steadiness of water. The fall on which the mills are erected exceeds sixteen feet; and the situation is such, that another mill may be erected on said land, to be turned by the same water, without the expence of a second dam. There is also an eligible situation for a Tan-yard and Still-house, with the best of water for that purpose. There are also on the said land, two dwelling houses, commodiously planned and in good repair, with out-houses, and a good orchard of bearing apple trees.

The above Property will be offered for Sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, on the last Monday (the 26th) of March next, at which time and place the terms of Sale will be made known, and if sold, immediate possession given, by

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

8th February, 1810. 6t.

Surgeons Instruments,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE of the subscriber,

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf & Country Sugar,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,
Pepper and Ginger,
Allspice and Cloves,
Ground Redwood,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

FLOUR AND *WHISKEY.*

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of fresh superfine FLOUR, and a few barrels of first rate WHISKEY, which he offers on good terms for cash or good notes at a short date.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 6th *March* 1810.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq. corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY.* The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. The highest price will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, eithe shelled or in the ear.

SALE OF DONATION LANDS.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY the 17th MAY next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Donation Land.

IN MERCER COUNTY.

2d district	Lot	No.	1845	con'g	200 acres
3d	——	—	499	——	200
Do.	——	—	610	——	200
Do.	——	—	617	——	200
Do.	——	—	1931	——	200
4th	——	—	693	——	200
Do.	——	—	709	——	200
Do.	——	—	845	——	100

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot	No.	6	con'g	250 acres
Do.	——	—	8	——	250
Do.	——	—	1752	——	200
Do.	——	—	1760	——	200

IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

6th district	Lot	No.	1205	con'g	200 acres
8th	——	—	150	——	250
Do.	——	—	1621	——	200

IN BUTLER COUNTY.

1st district Lot No. 152 con'g 200 acres

IN VENANGO COUNTY.

6th district Lot No. 1147 con'g 200 acres

IN ERIE COUNTY.

10th dis't Lot No. 1991 con'g 200 acres

IN MERCER COUNTY.

5th district	Lot	No.	905	con'g	200 acres
Do.	——	—	998	——	200
Do.	——	—	1040	——	200

These lands are in general good, and some of them of first quality. Most of them are favourably situated in improving settlements, and are likely to rise in value as the population of that new country increases. Good titles will be given by the subscribers, and may be inspected by any person wishing to purchase. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BAKER,
ABM. KINTZING,
RICHARD RUSH.

February 28, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

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Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious *Pills*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded n removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.